PROPERTY OF THE
LIBRARY OF THE

FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off. Published weekly
Vol. XIX, No. 962 Apr. 2-8, 1959

APR 1 1959
WOMAN'S COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

Week in Headlines

International

West German Chancellor Adenauer agreed to resign his post and become West German President.

Western foreign ministers agreed on basic German policy.

Dalai Lama escaped to India; Indian Prime Min. Nehru assailed Indian Reds for backing Red China on Tibet.

New Iraqi revolt reported.

United States

GOP Administration announced Feb.-March drop in unemployment.

President made new plea in support of foreign aid.

Supreme Court upheld "double jeopardy" trials for same offense in federal & state courts.

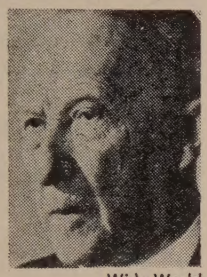
Oklahoma ended prohibition.

WORLD AFFAIRS

GERMANY

Adenauer to Resign. Dr. Konrad Adenauer announced Apr. 7 that he would resign as West German Federal chancellor to succeed Theodor Heuss, 75, as West German President in September.

Adenauer, 83, the architect of West Germany's postwar economic & political recovery, disclosed his unheralded decision to withdraw as chancellor to a Christian Democratic Union meeting in Bonn. Accepting the advice of CDU leaders that he become president to prevent party strife over his succession should he die in office, Adenauer permitted a 60-member party committee to nominate him unanimously as CDU Presidential candidate. He then told the meeting: "If you believe that I should do it, then I shall."



Wide World

ADENAUER

His election as president was regarded as virtually certain. An electoral college of Bundestag (Lower House) deputies & state legislators was to meet July 1 in West Berlin.

Adenauer's acceptance of the Presidential nomination reversed his often-declared intention to remain in active politics and lead the CDU in the next West German general elections in 1961. He recently had failed in efforts to impose the Presidential nomination on Economics Min. Ludwig Erhard & thus remove him from the succession for Chancellor. Erhard, 62, also vice chancellor, now was considered the leading contender for the post. Other possible successors to Adenauer were Bundestag Pres. Eugen Gerstenmaier, 52, & Finance Min. Franz Etzel, 56.

Erhard, Gerstenmaier & Etzel all were Protestants and therefore eligible to succeed Adenauer, a and therefore eligible to succeed Adenauer, a Catholic, under CDU practice of awarding the Presidency & Chancellorship to men of differing faiths. It was not regarded as likely that Defense Min. Franz Joseph Strauss, a Catholic, would be permitted to attain the Chancellorship while Adenauer was President.

Adenauer's decision to take the largely ceremonial post of President was made after he met Apr. 5-6 with Gerstenmaier & Chrmn. Heinrich Krone of the CDU Parliamentary group. Gerstenmaier & Krone were said to have urged Adenauer to accept the nomination in order to increase the authority of the Presidency and avert a CDU split if it became necessary to choose a new Chancellor without his aid. His nomination was voted after CDU Bavarian affiliates withdrew objections to his resignation as Chancellor. Contacts also were made with the Free Democratic & German parties to assure him of a majority in the Presidential electoral college.

Firm Policy Assured. Adenauer served notice Apr. 8 to all "friendly" & "nonfriendly countries abroad" that West Germany's foreign policy would "not change by one iota" when he quit the Chancellorship.

In a radio address to the German people, Adenauer said that he had agreed to run for the Presidency in order to "secure for years to come the continuity of our policy." Defending his decision as "well-considered & correct," Adenauer said that the "position, task & work" of the West German Presidency had been "underestimated by the German public" & foreign nations. He indicated that he would continue to play an active part in West German politics and ensure continued West German support for NATO & the Western alliance.

Adenauer asserted that recent Western consultations on Soviet demands in Germany had brought "a clear avowal of freedom" & agreement on basic means to frustrate the Soviet threats. But he conceded that Allied differences existed on "secondary questions" and rebuked Britain for what he termed "the systematically contrived impairment of the mood of Great Britain against Germany." He denounced as "pure fantasy" suggestions that his relations with British Prime Min. Macmillan were "troubled," but he rejected Macmillan's proposals for a freeze of troop strength in Europe and backed French Pres. de Gaulle's contention that "such a zone would only serve a purpose if carried out in the whole area between the Atlantic & the Urals."

(Although Adenauer's resignation presumably would not take place until after forthcoming East-West foreign ministers' talks & a proposed summit meeting this summer, European & British observers suggested that his resignation would aid in formulation of less rigid Western counterproposals on Germany. American sources expressed fears, however, that Adenauer's resignation & State Secy. Dulles' incapacitation had removed the 2 principal opponents of flexibility toward Soviet demands on Germany. German informants ascribed the growing German political opposition to Adenauer as due, in part, to his refusal to soften his terms for negotiation of German reunification.)

(The Soviet Tass news agency said Apr. 7 that Adenauer had been forced to resign due to differences with CDU leaders over the British proposals for a European troop freeze.) [See pp. 97B1, 90A1, 71F2]

Western Ministers Meet. Foreign Mins. Lloyd of Britain, Couve de Murville of France & von Brentano of West Germany and U.S. Actg. State Secy. Herter met Mar. 31-Apr. 1 in Washington to discuss Western policy for the forthcoming East-West foreign ministers' talks on Germany.

A statement issued Mar. 31 emphasized Western agreement that a proposed East-West summit meeting this summer would depend on results of the prior foreign ministers' talks.

Convened to discuss a report of the U.S. - British - French - West German working group on German reunification, the 4 foreign ministers were said to have narrowed existing differences, centered on (1) British proposals for increased flexibility in the forthcoming negotiations with the USSR on the German problem; (2) West German insistence that the West reject Soviet demands for altering the Berlin occupation status, demilitarizing central Europe, & unifying Germany through confederation of the East & West German states.

In a final communiqué Apr. 1, the Western ministers declared their "sincere desire to negotiate constructively with the Soviet Union in the interests of world peace." But they made clear their adherence to these terms of the 4-power declaration on Germany of Dec. 14, 1958: maintenance of Western rights in & access to Berlin; refusal to accept the USSR's proposed unilateral repudiation of its Berlin obligations or the substitution

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes

FOF ADVISORY BOARD

Letters: Prof. A. J. BARNOUW, Columbia
Political Science: Prof. FRANCIS W. COKER, Yale
Economics: Prof. J. ANTON DE HAAS, Claremont
Science: DAVID DIETZ, Scripps-Howard Newspapers
Education: Dr. HARRY D. GIDEONSE, Pres. B'klyn Coll.
History: JOHN GUNTHER
News Analysis: H. V. KALTENBORN
World Affairs: WILLIAM L. SHIRER
Latin America: Prof. FRANK TANNENBAUM, Columbia
Library Service: Dr. C. C. WILLIAMSON, Columbia

of East Germans for Soviet representatives in the carrying out of these obligations.

The Western ministers agreed to submit remaining differences to a renewed meeting Apr. 13 of the Western 4-power working group on Germany and to reconsider their policies in a new Western foreign ministers' meeting in Paris Apr. 29. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 405B1]

NATO Backs Stand. Foreign ministers of the 15 NATO nations convened in Washington Apr. 2-4 and expressed "full agreement" Apr. 4 to the basic policies on Germany outlined by the prior Washington meeting of the U.S., British, French & West German foreign ministers.

The NATO Council, ending its 3-day meeting on the 10th anniversary of the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty, "confirmed its unanimous determination to maintain the freedom of the people of West Berlin, and the rights & obligations of the Allied powers" as expressed in the Dec. 16, 1958 NATO declaration on Berlin. The final communiqué stressed a conviction that "the unity of action & policy which the [NATO] alliance makes possible is the best guarantee of successful negotiation with the Soviet Govt. & of any genuine resolution of differences between East & West."

(Washington sources said, however, that the NATO Council had failed to resolve important differences on terms for negotiating with the USSR. According to Bonn dispatches in the N.Y. Times Apr. 6, the U.S., France, Belgium, the Netherlands & Turkey had backed "tough" West German terms while Canada, Norway, Denmark & Italy had backed British pleas for concessions that might enhance chances for a settlement. West German Foreign Min. von Brentano was said to have reported to Adenauer Apr. 6 that the NATO stand represented a victory for German efforts to prevent an easing of the Allied terms for Berlin & German reunification.)

'Ike' Encourages NATO. Addressing the opening meeting of the NATO Ccuncil in Washington, Pres. Eisenhower called on the Atlantic Alliance Apr. 2 to show "courage," "sacrifice" & "perseverence" to maintain free world security against Soviet threats and simultaneously to "explore every avenue which offers reasonable hope for just solutions to the issues between ourselves & the Soviet Union."

Recalling his service as the first NATO supreme commander, Mr. Eisenhower said that in 10 years "NATO has grown into a powerful security community by means of which the free people[s] . . . pursue the goal of a durable peace with justice." The President said NATO's success was proved by the fact that since its formation "there has been no further Communist advance in Europe—either by political or by military means." He warned, however, that NATO states "must prepare during the years ahead to live in a world in which tension & bickering between free nations & the Soviets will be daily experiences." Freedom can be won, he asserted, only by maintaining "the unity which is the very lifeblood of NATO."

Pres. Eisenhower's exhortation was followed the same day by U.S. pledges to use America's full military power to defend NATO if necessary. Addressing the first working session of the NATO Council, Actg. State Secy. Herter made clear that the U.S.' air- & missile-borne nuclear arsenal and conventional forces would be available to deal with any Soviet-provoked general or limited conflict. State Dept. spokesmen said, however, that Herter had expressed hope that U.S. & NATO deterrent power would discourage any Soviet military moves and contribute to efforts to settle East-West differences by negotiation.

(At a Washington news conference before the NATO meeting, NATO Secy. Gen. Spaak said Apr. 1 that the USSR wished to extend its power in all areas but hoped to do so without war. Spaak said he did "not believe we will have war, but we cannot suffer a diplomatic defeat in Berlin.")

MIDDLE EAST

Iraq Fighting Reported. Cairo radio & newspapers said Apr. 7 that a new revolt against Premier Kassem's regime had broken out in the Kirkuk region of northern Iraq.

Iraqi refugees arriving in the UAR from Baghdad were quoted as saying that "a great number" of Iraqis had been killed in a "fierce battle" between rebel & loyal forces in northern Iraq. The reports said that "mutinies in the Army [against Kassem] are widespread." Some Army units were reported to have joined rebellious Shammar & Jabbour tribesmen with "equipment & armor." Cairo radio said that rebels controlled part of Kirkuk and were fighting units loyal to Kassem in other areas.

(A general amnesty was announced by the Kassem Govt. Apr. 7 for Shammar tribesmen who took part in the recent Mosul Army garrison revolt and would agree to return to their villages in peace.) [See p. 73E1]

Report USSR Sends 'Volunteers.' A force of 855 armed Kurdish "volunteers" to help defend the Kassem regime was reported via Cairo to have left Odessa (USSR) Apr. 2 aboard the Soviet freighter Gruzia, which was scheduled to arrive in Basra, Iraq Apr. 17. The Kurds were discovered by Port Said harbor inspectors when the vessel transited the Suez Canal Apr. 6. Ostensibly they were repatriated followers of Mullah Mustafa Barzani, Kurdish separatist leader who recently returned to Iraq from exile in the USSR. The Kurds reportedly were accompanied by a shipload of arms & ammunition. [See p. 82B2; Vol. XVIII, 350E3]

Soviets Aid Steel Plant. The Iraqi Govt. Apr. 2 cancelled its contract with Mackenzie & Co., a British engineering firm, for construction of a Baghdad steel plant of 600,000 tons' annual capacity. It was announced that the plant would be built by the USSR under Soviet-Iraqi aid agreements. [See pp. 99E1, 42A2]

(Kassem met with R. G. Seabright of the Western-owned Iraq Petroleum Co. Apr. 6 to discuss relinquishment to Iraq of some of the firm's oil concession areas.) [See Vol. XVIII, p. 374A2]

League Meets on Iraq. 6 Arab League states tried unsuccessfully through a meeting in Beirut, Lebanon Apr. 2-7 to mediate the current dispute between Iraq & the United Arab Republic.

Boycotted by Iraq, the meeting adopted Apr. 7 a resolution inviting Kassem's regime to join in condemning all "external interference" aimed at dividing the Arab nations. The meeting was held as an emergency session of the League's Political Committee. Representatives of the UAR, Lebanon, Yemen, Saudi Arabia, Morocco & Sudan attended, and all but the Sudanese representative supported the final resolution. UAR Deputy Foreign Min. Farid Zeneiddine had demanded Apr. 3 that the League take strong action to condemn the Kassem regime for its opening of Iraq to Soviet penetration. [See p. 75D1]

Israeli Troop Scare. The broadcast of orders for a test mobilization of 3 Israeli Army reserve units Apr. 1 brought partial mobilization of the Syrian Army and an emergency meeting of the Jordanian Army general staff the same day. The Israeli Army admitted Apr. 2 that the order, recalling reservists for "routine exercises," had been broadcast in a way that created "panic in Israel & misunderstanding abroad." Israel apologized Apr. 2 for the mistake, and Prime Min. Ben-Gurion pledged Apr. 6 that the officers responsible would be punished.

(The Israeli Army reported Apr. 7 that 2 Egyptian infiltrators had been killed on Israeli territory east of the Gaza Strip.) [See p. 35C1]

(UN Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld told newsmen Apr. 2 that he was "in touch" with UAR leaders in efforts to settle protests against seizures of Israeli cargoes in the Suez Canal.) [See p. 90F3]

ATOMIC ENERGY

U.S. Agency Study Set. The White House announced Apr. 3 that a group of high U.S. officials had been ordered to determine which federal agency should be responsible for the U.S.' atomic radiation & fallout protection programs.

The study presumably was intended to decide whether the current radiation program should be retained by the Atomic Energy Commission or transferred to the Public Health Service.

FACTS ON FILE is published weekly by Facts on File, Inc., 119 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y. (COlumbus 5-2011-2). Entered as 2d class matter June 24, 1941 at the Post Office in New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription $95 a year; Yearbooks (bound volumes) from 1942—$25 each. Cumulative Index published twice a month. Copyright 1958 by Facts on File, Inc. Edw. Van Westerborg, Pres.-Treas.; Fred McGhee, Secy.-Editor; Bernard Messinger, Business Manager.

The White House said that the study had been started after "considerable public attention" had been focused on "the radiological health studies of the Federal Govt." It said that Pres. Eisenhower had ordered Dir. Maurice H. Stans of the Budget Bureau to head the study to clarify the U.S.' "current plans" in the radiation protection field. Included in the study group: AEC Chrmn. McCone & Secy. Arthur S. Flemming of the Health - Education - Welfare Dept., parent body of the PHS. [See pp. 98B3-99A1]

Fallout Rise Reported. The U.S. Naval Research Laboratory disclosed Apr. 5 that atmospheric radioactivity over the eastern U.S. had increased by up to 300% after Soviet nuclear tests were conducted in Sept.-Oct. 1958. The laboratory reported that the atomic disintegration rate, found to be 3-4 per minute in Sept. 1958 air samples, had risen to 7-14 per min. in Oct. 1958 & 12-15 in Nov. 1958. It dropped in Dec. 1958 but climbed again in Jan.-Feb. 1959. Scientists postulated that the Oct.-Nov. 1958 peak was caused by tropospheric fallout from the Soviet tests while the 1959 rise was due to stratospheric fallout of material previously thought to remain in the stratosphere for several years. [See pp. 97G3-98E2]

Dr. Arthur R. Schulert of the Columbia U. Lamont Geological Laboratory told the American Chemical Society Apr. 7 that studies had shown up to 20 times more radioactive strontium-89 than strontium-90 to be present in milk. Schulert warned that strontium-89, an isotope present in fallout, had a 54-day radioactive half-life & thus was dangerous to unborn human foetuses.

Dr. Linus Pauling, California Inst. of Technology chemist & Nobel Prize-winner, said in a N.Y. Herald Tribune interview published Mar. 29 that the new fallout data had multiplied by 5 his estimate that each 20 megatons of fission detonations would cause 15,000 defeceive births & 15,000 fatal cases of leukemia & bone cancer in people now living. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 218C3-220F1]

Dr. B. B. Migicovsky of the Canadian Agriculture Dept. Apr. 3 reported discovery of a chemical process for removal of some radioactive strontium-90 from milk without destruction of its value as a human food.

Dr. Henri Jammet of the Curie Foundation in Paris told newsmen Mar. 30 that the UN Scientific Com. on the Effects of Atomic Radiation would study his plans for establishment of a world bone marrow bank to aid radiation victims. Jammet, French delegate to the committee's 6th session, opened at UN Hq. Mar. 23, said that he had used 200-300 cc. injections of bone marrow in his successful treatment of 5 Yugoslav scientists subjected to what were considered lethal radiation doses. [See p. 58F3]

A-Ban Talks Recessed. U.S.-British-Soviet talks in Geneva on a treaty to ban nuclear weapon tests were recessed Mar. 19 until Apr. 18. The asserted that Khrushchev had raised recess was begun after Soviet chief delegate Semyon K. Tsarapkin had agreed Mar. 19 to the incorporation of 3 Western-proposed articles in the draft test ban treaty under study. The articles provided that (1) the proposed treaty would be of indefinite duration but any nation would retain the "inherent right" to withdraw if the accord were violated, (2) the test control system would be reviewed at the end of 2 years & then annually on request of any signatory & (3) the treaty would be registered with the UN.

Soviet intentions toward an international system of test control had been questioned Feb. 25 by James J. Wadsworth & Sir Michael Wright, U.S. & British delegates, respectively, to the Geneva talks. They cited a Feb. 24 accusation by Soviet Premier Khrushchev that the West hoped to use a test inspection system as a cloak for "military reconnaissance" of the USSR. The Western delegates "gravest doubts" that the USSR ever intended to accept an effective test control pact. Denying any intention to use the proposed control system to create a spy network in the USSR, the Western delegates warned, however, that there could be no agreement without provisions for policing of test violations. [See pp. 65E2, 58C1, 58C-G2]

Khrushchev, replying Mar. 24 to appeals for a test ban pact from a group of 22 prominent Americans,* pledged every effort to reach agreement on a "realistic" & "reasonable" treaty to ban nuclear tests.

Sen. Frank Church (D., Ida.) urged the U.S. Govt. Mar. 2 to offer the USSR an immediate nuclear test ban limited to detonations in the earth's atmosphere. Church's proposal, backed by Sens. J. W. Fulbright (D., Ark.) & Albert Gore (D., Tenn.), presumably would not require the international inspection system unacceptable to the USSR. [See p. 18C3]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Mutual Security. Pres. Eisenhower, at a special Gettysburg College convocation Apr. 4, made a new appeal to Americans to understand that U.S. security depended to a great extent on liberal aid to free nations.

"Mutual security & American security are synonymous," Mr. Eisenhower said. "The costs of defending freedom — of defending America — must be paid in many forms. . . . But wherever they occur & in whatever form they appear, they are first & last a proper charge to the national security of the United States."

The President explained that: the Communist "target is the world"; the weakest & most exposed nations "stand in the most immediate danger"; if "aggression or subversion" against such free nations "should achieve successive victories, communism would step by step overcome once-free areas," and "the danger, even to the strongest, would become increasingly menacing"; "clearly, the self-interest of each free nation impels it to resist the loss . . . of the freedom & independence of any other nation"; "we cannot afford the loss of any free nation—for whenever freedom is destroyed anywhere we are, by that much, ourselves weakened"; "every gain of communism makes further defense against it harder & our security more uncertain."

Mr. Eisenhower said the Communists had chosen to exert pressure on West Berlin because "they always pick the most awkward situation, the hard-to-defend position, as the place to test our strength & resolution. There will never be an easy place for us to make a stand, but there is a best one. The best one is where principle points." Rejecting "the unthinkable sacrifice of 2 million free Germans" in Berlin, the President said: "The course of appeasement is not only dishonorable, it is the most dangerous one we could pursue." [See pp. 97D2, 90G1]

Mr. Eisenhower said the U.S. must consider liberalizing trade with Japan. "Unless Japan's exports to us are at least maintained at approximately their present levels," he warned, "we would risk the free world stake in the Pacific." Japan must get "more free world outlets for her products" or "be compelled to become dependent as a last resort upon the Communist empire," the President said. He pointed out that "Japan buys far more from the United States than she sells to us," that "she is our 2d largest customer—2d only to Canada." He held that if Japan had been permitted to earn more dollars through selling to the U.S., "she would have bought more [U.S.] goods, to our mutual advantage & the strengthening of freedom." [See pp. 14G2, 75G2, 83E1, 91D1-C2]

Other Presidential News. Pres. Eisenhower flew to Augusta, Ga. Apr. 7 for an indefinite period of work & golf at the Augusta National Golf Club. It was his 22d visit to the club. [See p. 99F2]

Pres. Eisenhower was revealed Mar. 10 to have suggested the creation of a new cabinet post of "First Secretary of the Government" and to have favored John Foster Dulles for the post. His proposal was made in a letter, an excerpt of which appeared in the Mar. 16 issue of Life magazine along with excerpts from 21 other letters to 12 men on his "personal correspondence list." Mr. Eisenhower said the First Secretary would be freed from committee meetings & "long hours of detailed discussion & argument—he would be given time to think." He would coordinate & direct "the efforts of the State Department,

* Including Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Norman Thomas, Pres. Joseph E. Beirne of the Communications Workers of America, Pres. James B. Carey of the Intl. Union of Electrical Workers, nuclear scientist Ralph E. Lapp & Chrmn. Robert R. Nathan of Americans for Democratic Action. The group had written Khrushchev, Pres. Eisenhower & British Prime Min. Macmillan Feb. 1 to urge immediate conclusion of a treaty banning nuclear tests despite the "elements of risk" in any accord.

the USIA, the ICA & the international activities of the departments of Commerce, Agriculture, Labor & Treasury."

LABOR

Unemployment Drops. The Commerce & Labor Departments announced at an extraordinary press conference Apr. 7 that unemployment had declined from 4,749,000 in mid-February to 4,362,000 in mid-March. This drop was about ⅔ larger than usual for the season. It was the biggest Feb.-March drop since 1950.

Mid-March unemployment, after adjustment to eliminate seasonal distortion, was 5.8% of the civilian labor force. This compared with 6.1% in February & 7% in March 1958, but it was higher than any other March figure since the 1950 slump.

Employment rose from 62,722,000 in February to 63,828,000 in March. Nonfarm employment, after seasonal adjustment, climbed from 51,113,000 to 51,357,000.*

Seymour L. Wolfbein, chief of the Labor Department's Manpower & Statistics Division, cautioned at the press conference that "we're by no means out of the woods" since "long-term" unemployment (15 weeks or more) accounted for about 1½ million or more than ⅓ of the jobless.

The government press conference was held on the eve of an AFL-CIO mass conference in Washington on unemployment. White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty & Commerce Secy. Lewis L. Strauss had announced Apr. 6 that "gratifying" employment figures would be made public.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said Apr. 7 that "well-staged propaganda announcements will not solve the problem of bringing relief to 4,360,000 unemployed workers & their families." He said the employment changes were "mostly seasonal" and that "there is no appreciable improvement in the over-all picture."

Labor Secy. James P. Mitchell predicted in a TV interview with Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R., N.Y.) Apr. 5 that "by October or November the unemployment figures will be down to . . . [about] 3 million, which in this country is practically full employment." [See p. 100C-E2]

The Democratic Advisory Council charged Apr. 5 that "the principal reason for the disgracefully high amount of unemployment is the failure of the Republican Administration to use the great power of our government as an instrument of economic growth." It said Pres. Eisenhower's "inadequate & short-sighted" budget "shows the Republican Administration hopes to balance the budget without balancing the economy." "The Democratic Party does not believe in spending for its own sake," it continued, "but we know that a nation which is doing too little is not spending too much." It urged: (a) "the continuation in full for another year of the temporary extension of [federal] unemployment compensation benefits . . . & its application to those not covered" by state systems; (b) higher unemployment pay; (c) "area development legislation similar to that vetoed by the President" in 1958 and passed by the Senate in March; (d) "the immediate increase of the national minimum wage [from $1] to at least $1.25 per hour" & the coverage of more than 10 million additional workers; (e) "an increase in Social Security & Railroad Retirement benefits to a realistic level which will reflect today's living costs." [See Vol. XVIII, p. 417D2]

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D., Mass.), at a New York education conference of UAW Region 9 officials Mar. 23, opposed "a shorter work week at this time" to counter unemployment. "We are in a production war with the Soviet Union and we need all the production we can get," he said. "Other steps" that could lessen unemployment without lowering output, according to Kennedy, included the government's easing of its tight-money policy. This, Kennedy estimated, could reduce unemployment by 2 million. He backed a $1.25 an hour minimum wage plus broader coverage to take in an additional 7 million workers. He also indorsed federal minimum standards for state jobless benefits. (Kennedy expressed hope that "military action can be avoided" in the Berlin situation but insisted that the U.S. must stand firm. "Our commitments are clear," he said. "If we refused to honor them our position in SEATO & NATO would deteriorate.") [See p. 76E-F1]

Labor Undersecy. James T. O'Connell testified Apr. 7, at the opening of House Ways & Means Committee hearings on unemployment compensation, that the Adminstration considered it "neither desirable nor necessary" for Congress to set minimum standards for jobless benefits. Chrmn. Wilbur D. Mills (D., Ark.) of the committee also opposed federal minimum standards but complained that the Administration had not presented adequate arguments against them. O'Connell appeared as a substitute for Labor Secy. Mitchell, who was known to favor federal jobless insurance standards despite White House opposition. [See p. 100G1]

'Ike' Vs. Steel Rise. Pres. Eisenhower, at his press conference Mar. 25, appealed to labor & management in the forthcoming steel wage negotiations to "show statesmanship" and come to a settlement that would not raise steel prices. Such restraint was necessary, the President said, "if we are going to retain the methods & the procedures that belong properly in a free economy."

Marriner S. Eccles, ex-chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, told the Joint Congressional Economic Committee Mar. 25 that he had heard that the United Steelworkers planned to demand a $1 billion wage-&-benefits package in the negotiations. Eccles warned that production costs would be increased by $52 billion & a runaway inflation caused if this pattern were extended to the rest of the economy. He said inflation could be averted only if the government & Congress "control[led] the rapidly growing monopolistic powers of organized labor" and cut down on federal spending. He charged that the unions had wrung "from the economy benefits far in excess of their contribution to it," that "these excess benefits have largely been passed on to the public in increased prices" and that this was "the principal reason for inflationary developments."

The American Iron & Steel Institute reported Apr. 2 that iron-&-steel industry employment costs (including supplemental benefits) had risen from a record $3.216 an hour per hourly employe in 1957 to $3.513 in 1958. [See pp. 43D-E2, 38B2; Vol. XVIII, 315G3]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Double Jeopardy Upheld. The Supreme Court ruled in 2 separate cases Mar. 30 that persons could be tried for the same offense in both federal & state courts. In one case, it held that a man acquitted in a federal court could be tried & jailed for the same act in a state court. In the other case, it held that men punished by a state court could later be given more severe punishment by a federal court for the same offense.

The first decision, a 5-4 ruling, was in the case of Alfonse Bartkus. Bartkus had been acquitted by a federal court on charges of robbing a savings & loan association in Cicero, Ill. but later was convicted of the same crime by the Cook County (Ill.) Criminal Court and given a life sentence as a habitual criminal. The defense argued that this violated the 5th Amendment's "double jeopardy" ban* & the 14th Amendment's "due process" clause.†

Justice Felix Frankfurter, rejecting the Bartkus defense argument, recalled in his majority decision that "the 5th Amendment proscription of double jeopardy has been invoked & rejected in over 20 cases of . . . successive state & federal prosecution cases." He indicated that the ban on double jeopardy applied only to either successive federal prosecutions or to successive state prosecutions but not to cases in which prosecution by one government followed prosecution by the other. He held that "it would be disregard of a long, unbroken, unquestioned course of impressive adjudication for the court now to rule that due process compels such a bar." He pointed out that states might be deprived of their right to maintain order if federal prosecution of a minor federal offense prevented state action against a grave state crime.

Justices Tom C. Clark, John Marshall Harlan, Charles Evans Whittaker & Potter Stewart concurred. Justice William J. Brennan Jr. agreed with the majority on the double

*At least part of the nonfarm improvement was considered artificial since it probably was caused by steel users' efforts to build up stockpiles to offset a possible July 1 steel strike.

*". . . nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb . . . †". . . nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law . . ."

Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended Apr. 4

FINANCE:	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$20,442	*$20,442	*$22,394
Currency circulation	*$31,225	*$31,231	*$30,637
Banks—			
Com'l & ind'l loans§	*[a]$30,594	*$30,632	*$30,499
Agricultural loans§	*[a]$576	*$583	*$448
N.Y. bank clearings	$11,636,105,522	$12,398,841,381	$12,715,589,624
England note circulation	*£2,072.036	*£2,058.932	*£2,018.011
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	15,642,380	12,876,510	8,638,467
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	233.02	231.68	184.81
Bond sales (par value)	$31,951,000	$22,841,600	$18,656,000
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	87.66	87.77	89.25
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	159,755	147,367	81,206
Crude oil (bbl. daily)	[b]7,193,220	7,202,870	6,264,135
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]7,695,000	7,625,000	7,596,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]12,709	*12,900	*11,645
Carloadings (cars)	[b]603,755	603,178	532,273
	Feb.	Jan.	Feb. 1958
Ind'l output§¶	144	143	130
Steel output (tons)	9,602,938	9,317,385	5,782,323
PRICES:	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
Wheat (bu.)	$2.48¼	$2.48	$2.71¼
Corn (bu.)	$1.58⅜	$1.54	$1.55¾
Cotton (lb.)	$.3595	$.358	$.3605
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$37.83	$40.50	$34.00
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.16	$6.19	$6.60
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]119.5	119.3	119.6
BUSINESS:			
Dept. stores sales§¶	[b]141	137	122
Failures (Mar. 26)§	297	292	327

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Fed. Reserve Board [a]Member banks, 94 cities, Mar. 25 [b]Mar. 28 [c]Mar. 21 [d]Mar. 31

U. S. Chamber of Commerce board of directors in Washington Mar. 13 elected Christian Science Monitor editor Erwin D. Canham, 55, as president, effective Apr. 28. He succeeded William A. McDonnell, chairman of the First National Bank of St. Louis, who became chairman of the chamber's board. Canham, at a Washington press conference the same day, lauded the role of "voluntary organizations," such as unions & chambers of commerce, in American life and said unions "would have been a lot stronger . . . if they had remained voluntary" and had not embraced the closed shop. He said: concerning prices in industries, such as steel, that were dominated by a few companies, "I have no quarrel with the utmost pressure on them to maintain a free & competitive market"; "American enterprise" had made great "progress . . . in cleaning its own house in the last half century"; "the 1900 concept of capitalism is . . . very foreign to the capitalism of today"; "business has accepted a deep social responsibility & accountability to customers, to workers, to stockholders." [See p. 63B1]

International payments by the U.S. in 1958 totaled $26.9 billion and receipts $23½ billion, the Commerce Department reported Mar. 24. There was a $3.4 billion U. S. balance of payments deficit in 1958, a $500 million balance of payments surplus in 1957. . . . **436.3 billion cigarettes,** a record, were consumed by Americans in 1958, the Agriculture Department reported Mar. 30. Cigarette output, up 6% over 1957's record, totaled 470 billion in 1958. . . . **Wyoming** Legislature outlawed trading stamps, effective July 1.

jeopardy issue but rejected Bartkus' conviction on other grounds. Justice Hugo L. Black, Chief Justice Earl Warren & Justice William O. Douglas dissented on grounds that "Bartkus' acquittal in the federal court" should have "barred a 2d trial in any court" in the U.S. because of the ban on double jeopardy.

In the 2d case, the court upheld, 6-3, the conviction of Louis Joseph Abbate & Michael Louis Falcone, who (a) had pleaded guilty in Cook County (Ill.) Criminal Court to charges of conspiring to dynamite phone facilities in a labor dispute and had received 90-day jail sentences and then (b) had been convicted in federal court in Biloxi Miss. of conspiracy to destroy some of this equipment used by U.S. agencies. Under the federal conviction, Abbate got a 3-year jail term, Falcone a one-year term.

Brennan, in his majority decision in the Abbate-Falcone case, agreed with a Justice Department warning that states might cripple federal law enforcement (in civil rights cases, for instance) if they could institute ineffectual state prosecutions that would foreclose federal prosecutions. The 5 justices who had upheld Bartkus' conviction concurred in Brennan's decision. Black, Warren & Douglas again dissented. Black charged that "it is just as much an affront to human dignity & just as dangerous to human freedom for a man to be punished twice for the same offense, once by the state & once by the United States, as it would be for one of these 2 governments to throw him in jail twice for the same offense."

Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers Jr. told the 94 U.S. Attorneys in an Apr. 5 memo that the Justice Department intended to continue its policy that "after a state prosecution there should be no federal trial for the same act or acts unless the reasons are compelling" Federal prosecutions in such cases would be started only with his personal approval, he indicated. Rogers quoted from Chief Justice William Howard Taft's unanimous 1922 decision that federal & state governments were "2 sovereignties, deriving power from different sources, capable of dealing with the same subject matter within the same territory . . . that an act denounced as a crime by both . . . sovereignties is an offense against . . . both and may be punished by each."

Oil Curbs. Interior Secy. Fred A. Seaton Mar. 13 announced a quota of 968,100 barrels a day for imports of crude & unfinished oils and petroleum products (residual fuel oil excluded). The quota was for the period Mar. 11-June 30. 757,100 barrels a day were authorized for Districts I to IV (east of the Rockies), 211,000 daily for District V (Arizona, California, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, Alaska & Hawaii).

Allocations of crude & unfinished oils were set tentatively by Federal Oil Administrator Matthew Carson Mar. 17 at 936,770 barrels daily for 136 eligible refiners. The allocations had totaled 1,113,600 barrels daily under the old, voluntary program.

The quota program was attacked Mar. 18 by Sens. George D. Aiken (R., Vt.), John O. Pastore (D., R.I.), Spessard L. Holland (D., Fla.) & Wayne Morse (D., Ore.) as favoritism toward oil-producing states at the expense of the rest of the country.

Aiken charged that the curbs "will weaken our national security." Rejecting Pres. Eisenhower's assertion that he had ordered the quotas to strengthen security, Aiken pointed out that domestic demand for petroleum products had risen 15.5% during 1954-58 while domestic crude oil reserves had grown only 2.8%. "How can it be in the interest of national security to use up our own known supplies . . . at the fastest possible rate & at the highest price obtainable?" he demanded. He cited press reports that oil prices had gone up in 4 Midwestern states after the President's order. The "oil people couldn't wait for the ink to get dry on the President's proclamation before they started raising prices," he said. [See p. 75D2-D3]

The American Petroleum Institute & the American Gas Association estimated in a joint report Mar. 17 that U.S. crude oil reserves had risen from 30.301 billion barrels at the end of 1957 to 30.536 billion at the end of 1958. During the same period, reserves of natural gas liquids rose 517 million barrels to an estimated total of 6.204 billion barrels and natural gas reserves rose 7.573 billion cubic feet to an estimated 254.142 billion cubic feet.

Sen. Barry M. Goldwater (R., Ariz.) warned private electric utility companies at the annual Edison Electric Institute convention in New Orleans Apr. 7 to battle every government effort to encroach in the power field or "you are going to be picked off . . . company by company." He said the federal share of U.S. power production had risen from less than 1% to almost 15% in a generation and still was rising. He warned that atomic energy might give the government a further excuse to expand in the power field. [See pp. 51G1-F2, 37B3]

Prohibition was repealed in Oklahoma after 51 years by a margin of about 80,000 votes Apr. 7. A propo-

sal to permit prohibition by county option was rejected. The vote authorized the sale of liquor only in package stores by the bottle. Mississippi remained the only dry state. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 4G3-5A1]

New York City's possible emergence as the U.S.' 51st state was envisioned by the City Council Apr. 7 as it adopted a resolution providing for a committee to study secession from New York State. The city's argument with the state included charges that "gerrymandering" had denied the city its fair number of Legislature members and that the city provided the major part of the state's tax income but received an unfairly low share of state money.

U.S. Antarctic Research Program was established by the National Science Foundation Mar. 28 with Albert P. Crary, 47, as chief scientist. It was to supervise & coordinate federal & non-government Antarctic research. (The foundation Mar. 26 announced that it would try to interest talented high school students in scientific & engineering careers by sponsoring summer programs for several thousand of them at 105 colleges & research institutions. $1,600,000 in federal funds was allocated for the project.)

Meade Alcorn resigned Apr. 1 as chairman of the Republican National Committee, effective on the committee's choice of his successor. He told the President he was returning to his Connecticut law office. [See Vol. XVII, p. 23C3]

Kansas City, Mo.'s nonpartisan Citizens Association, which had smashed the late Tom Pendergast's Democratic machine in 1940, was ousted from control of the City Council in a Mar. 31 election in which a Democratic coalition headed by Alex Presta won 5 of the council's 8 seats. Mayor H(arold) Roe Bartle, Citizens Association man supported also by the Democrats, was reelected.

Richard J. Daley (D.) was re-elected mayor of Chicago Apr. 7. He defeated Timothy P. Sheehan (R.). [See pp. 91C2, 69B-C1]

FOREIGN

Tibet

Lama Reaches India. The Dalai Lama evaded pursuing Communist Chinese troops and reached sanctuary in India Mar. 31 at the Chutangmu checkpoint on the Indian-Tibetan frontier.*

Wide World
DALAI LAMA

His arrival in India was disclosed Apr. 3 by Prime Min. Nehru, who told the Indian Parliament that the deposed Tibetan ruler had been granted political asylum and would receive "respectful treatment" in India.

(Peiping radio had reported Apr. 2 that the Dalai Lama had arrived in India "under duress by rebellious [Tibetan] elements.")

The Dalai Lama, described by Nehru as "quite healthy," reached India after a 300-mile trek, partly on foot, through mountainous country south of Lhasa. He reportedly was accompanied by 80 Tibetans, among them 4 loyal cabinet ministers, his mother, his brother, Rimpoche Ngeri, 14, and his sister, Tsering Domme, 27

Tibetan sources in New Delhi said that the Dalai Lama & his party left Lhasa Mar. 17, crossed the Che Pass & Tsangpo River and picked up an escort of Khamba tribesmen in Minden Ming for the final march to the Indian border. The party moved at night to avoid detection by Red Chinese search planes containing paratroops.

The Dalai Lama arrived Apr. 5 in Towang, in remote territory controlled by India's Northwest Frontier Agency. The Indian Foreign Ministry press director, P. N. Menon, left New Delhi Apr. 4 to meet the Dalai Lama in Tezpur, Assam, where he reportedly was to board a plane for New Delhi. Tibetan ex-Premier Silun Lokongwa told newsmen in New Delhi Apr. 3 that the Tibetan Govt. was "now in India" and would "always be wherever the Dalai Lama is." But Nehru told the Indian Parliament Apr. 3 that recognition of the Lama's spiritual & temporal rights in India was a "complicated matter which would have to be considered."

Nehru Condemns Reds. Nehru assailed Indian Communists Apr. 5 for their "total absence of feelings of decency & nationality" in supporting Communist China's suppression of the Tibetan revolt. In what was described as his strongest personal attack on communism, Nehru told a New Delhi press conference that the Communists were the only Indian party that had not shared the "deep-rooted sentiment of the Indian people" over events in Tibet. Nehru said that "the great mass of Tibetan people" were "devoted" to the Dalai Lama and had supported him in Tibet's conflict with Red China. He said that India & Tibet shared Buddhist rites and that the Dalai Lama would continue to function as a "spiritual leader" while in exile in India.

Nehru met with a Tibetan delegation led by ex-Premier Lokongwa Mar. 31 and reportedly assured them that India would "try to help the Tibetan cause through diplomatic means." But he was said to have made clear that India was unable to "intervene" and would do nothing to "aggravate the situation" in Tibet.

Chinese repetition of charges that India had permitted Tibetan rebel activities in Kalimpong were rejected Apr. 1 by External Affairs Deputy Min. Lakshmi Menon as an attack on Nehru's "integrity & honesty."

Fighting Ebbs. Chinese & Indian press reports indicated that Tibetan rebels were being pursued into remote areas following the collapse of the Lhasa revolt and the flight of the Dalai Lama.

The Chinese CP newspaper Peiping People's Daily asserted Mar. 31 that "the rebellion in Tibet & its suppression are entirely the internal affairs of China." It warned that "no foreign country should interfere in the rebellion." The paper said that the Red Chinese Army had "swiftly put down the rebellion in the Lhasa area" and was "mopping up the rebels in some other places in Tibet."

Dispatches from Kalimpong, India reported Apr. 1 that Chinese troops had deported up to 15,000 Tibetans from Lhasa for forced labor elsewhere in Tibet. Similar deportations were said to be under way in Shigatse & Gyantse.

Reports from Kalimpong Apr. 4 said that Chinese artillery had been used against rebel bands southeast of Lhasa in the Khamba-controlled area between Nagartse & Lho Dzong. Chinese units, said to have received 100,000 reinforcements, were reported fighting rebels Apr. 2 in Heiho, 165 miles northeast of Lhasa.

(The Nationalist Chinese Central News Agency reported Apr. 5 that 10,000 Chinese troops had rebelled & had joined Khamba tribesmen.)

The Panchen Lama arrived in Lhasa Apr. 5 and assumed chairmanship of the Preparatory Com. for the Tibetan Autonomous Region, empowered by Red China to rule Tibet. The Peiping Hsinhua (New China) News Agency reported Apr. 5 that the Panchen Lama planned to attend a forthcoming session of the National People's Congress (Parliament) in Peiping.

U.S. State Dept. spokesman Lincoln White expressed the U.S.' satisfaction Apr. 3 at news that the Dalai Lama had escaped from Tibet. But he denied as "premature" reports that the U.S. planned to ask UN action on the Tibetan revolt. [See pp. 101G3, 94A1]

•

Algeria. French Army communiqués reported Mar. 31 that 1,172 rebels had been killed, wounded or captured in sharply increased Algerian fighting the previous week. Smain Madjoud, rebel commander for the East Constantine area, was reported to have surrendered to the French Apr. 5. 47 rebels had been killed in the East Constantine area Apr. 3-4. [See p. 102A3]

Britain. The rightist Union Movement announced Apr. 2 that Sir Oswald Mosley, 62, its leader & former head of the British Union of Fascists, would be a candidate in the next Parliamentary elections. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 302D2, 150E1]

* His predecessor, the 13th Dalai Lama, fled to Darjeeling, India, after a Chinese Imperial military force reached Lhasa in Feb. 1910 and tried to subject Tibet to Chinese sovereignty. The 13th Lama returned to Tibet after Chinese forces were withdrawn following the Chinese revolution of 1911 and Tibetan political independence from China was re-established. The 13th Dalai Lama died in Dec. 1933 and was succeeded by the present Dalai Lama on Feb. 22, 1940.

The 1959 economic survey, presented to Parliament Apr. 1 by Chancellor of the Exchequer Derick Heathcoat Amory, outlined government plans to encourage increased private investment in British industry. It reported that Britain's balance-of-payments surplus had reached a record £455 million ($1.274 billion) during 1958. [See pp. 53G2, 13E3]

Brunei. Sultan Sir Omar Ali Saifuddin of Brunei & British Colonial Secy. Alan T. Lennox-Boyd announced agreement in London Apr. 6 on plans to grant Brunei a written constitution providing for increased internal autonomy. The British resident in Brunei would be replaced by a chief minister appointed by the sultan, but a British high commissioner would advise the sultan on all but Moslem & Malay affairs. Brunei, a British protectorate since 1888, would be represented by Britain in the fields of foreign affairs & defense. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 386E2]

Canada. The Newfoundland Provincial Govt. sued the Canadian Federal Govt. in Ottawa Exchequer Court Mar. 31 for damages allegedly incurred through the refusal of Prime Min. Diefenbaker's cabinet to send police reinforcements to Newfoundland during recent logging strike violence. Provincial Premier Smallwood announced Apr. 4 that Newfoundland would file a 2d suit for breach of contract resulting from federal operation of subsidized Newfoundland housing. [See p. 103A1, 85D3]

A Canadian gift of 3.2 tons of natural uranium was sold to Japan Mar. 24 by the UN Intl. Atomic Energy Agency. It reportedly was the first nuclear fuel purchase made through international channels. [See p. 21B3]

Cyprus. A 12-member Cyprus provisional cabinet in which Archbishop Makarios held the post of foreign minister was announced Apr. 5 by British Gov. Foot. The cabinet, formed with the approval of Makarios & Fazil Kutchuk, Turkish Cypriot leader, contained several former leaders of the Greek Cypriot EOKA terrorist underground, among them: Antonis Georghiades, 26, former aide to EOKA commander George Grivas; Tasso Papadopoulos, former leader of PEKA, the EOKA's political branch, and Polycarpos Georghiades, noted terrorist.

The Cyprus provisional cabinet: Foreign Affairs — Archbishop Makarios; Agriculture — Fazil Plumer; Deputy Agriculture—Andreas Azina; Commerce & Industry—Paschalis Pascalides; Communications—Antonis Georghiades; Defense—Osman Orek; Finance—Righinos Theocharus; Deputy Finance—Memet Nazim; Health—Dr. Noyazi Menyera; Interior—Tasso Papadopoulos; Justice—Glafcos Clerides; Labor & Social Services —Polycarpos Georghiades. [See p. 103B1; Vol. XVII, 39A3]

French Community. Modibo Keita, Sudanese political leader, was named Apr. 4 to be the first premier of the Mali Federation grouping the Sudanese & Senegalese Republics as the nucleus of a federation of West African states within the French Community. Keita named the first Mali federal cabinet Apr. 5.

The Mali federal cobinet: Premier—Modibo Keita, Sudan; Deputy Premier—Premier Mamadou Dia of Senegal; Finance, Economic Affairs & Planning—Thiam Doudou, Senegal; Justice—Boubacar Gueye, Senegal; Education & Health—Fofana Abdoulaye, Senegal; Public Works, Transport & Communications—Aw Mamadou, Sudan; Labor & Civil Service—Ba Ousmane, Sudan; Information—Tidjani Traore, Sudan. [See p. 45A2]

French troops were flown to Dahomey from the Niger Republic Apr. 6 to halt riots & demonstrations against the Govt. of Premier Sourou Migan Apithy. The unrest, in which 100 persons were injured Apr. 4 in Parakou & Cotonou, resulted from calls for civil disobedience by the opposition Dahomey Democratic Union Party following what it charged were rigged legislative assembly elections Apr. 2. The Govt. Rally Party had received 144,038 votes to win 37 of the 70 assembly seats, the Democratic Rally Party, 62,132 votes & 22 seats, the Democratic Union, 172,179 votes & 11 seats. Democratic Union supporters were reported Apr. 5 to control Parakou & the entire northern section of Dahomey. [See pp. 45A2, 39D1; Vol. XVIII, 401G1]

Finance Min. Abdel Goumba was named acting premier of the Central African Republic Apr. 2 to succeed the late Barthelemy Boganda. [See p. 104F1]

Ghana. Info. Min. Kofi Baako confirmed reports Apr. 4 that Ghana would be proclaimed an independent republic within the British Commonwealth after a projected visit by Queen Elizabeth II in November. Baako told the N.Y. Times that recent laws permitting constitutional revision by simple Parliamentary majority would be used to create a presidential form of government. [See Vol. XVII, p. 71D3]

Modesto K. Apaloo & Reginald R. Amponsah, Ghana opposition leaders imprisoned since 1958, were deprived of their Parliamentary seats by a retroactive law reported Apr. 7 by the N.Y. Times. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 431D1]

Hungary. The Intl. League for the Rights of Man charged Apr. 4 that the Hungarian Govt. had jailed, deported or executed 6,000 of the 21,000 Hungarians who had fled abroad during the 1956 revolt but later returned under promises of amnesty. The charges, documented by the Hungarian National Revolutionary Committee in Exile, were presented to UN Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld by League Chrmn. Roger Baldwin. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 237B1; XVII, 425F2, 55B2]

Ex-Pres. Zoltan Tildy, 70, a member of the revolutionary cabinet of Premier Imre Nagy, was freed from a 6-year prison sentence Apr. 2 under a partial amnesty granted by the Hungarian Presidential Council. [See p. 70D1; Vol. XVIII, 194F3]

CP Secy. Janos Kadar reported Apr. 4 that 1,300 cooperative villages containing 354,000 farmers had been formed in a 2-month collectivization drive. He reported that 50% of Hungary's arable land now was collectivized. [See p. 79G1]

Indonesia. Atty. Gen. Suprapto was dismissed Apr. 3 & replaced by Gatot Taruna Mihardja for his unauthorized release of H. C. J. G. Schmidt, imprisoned Dutch citizen charged with being a Darul Islam terrorist. [See p. 5B2]

Army spokesmen reported Apr. 2 that 106 rebels & 149 Govt. troops had been killed in central Sumatran fighting between Mar. 16, 1958 & Feb. 28. [See p. 45G2]

Israel. A military appeals court upheld the guilt Apr. 3 of 8 Israeli border policemen responsible for the 1956 Kafr Kassim massacre but ordered the reduction of their sentences & freed 5 of the men. [See p. 70G2]

U.S. officials confirmed Apr. 4 that no direct U.S. economic aid was planned for Israel in fiscal 1960 due to improvement of the Israeli economy. Israel, granted $7.5 million in direct U.S. aid in fiscal 1959, would continue to receive $2 million in technical assistance & would be eligible for loans & surplus food purchases. [See p. 5D2]

Kenya. Agriculture Min. Michael Blundell resigned Apr. 2 to lead a moderate political movement to give Africans "a full share" in decisions on Kenya's future.

Rawson Mbogwa Macharia was sentenced to 21 months imprisonment by a Kenya court Apr. 4 for falsely charging that he had been bribed to help convict Jomo Kenyatta, imprisoned Mau Mau terrorist leader. [See p. 54E2]

Nationalist China. A 5-year agricultural development plan disclosed Apr. 5 by Economic Affairs Min. Yang Chi-tseng called for annual Formosan production of 2.2 million tons of rice, 80,000 tons of wheat & 93,000 tons of soybeans. Yang reported that Formosan production had reached a value of 31.96 billion new Taiwan dollars ($1 billion U.S.). [See p. 46D1; Vol. XVIII, 386F2]

Nyasaland. Govt. officials reported Mar. 31 that 953 Africans had been arrested since Jan. 1 for "crimes of a political nature." 256 were said to have been convicted. 535 were in detention camps. 153 were freed. 9 were unaccounted for. [See p. 103E2]

Outer Mongolia. A widespread purge of Mongolian Govt. & CP leaders was reported by the Soviet Tass news agency Mar. 31-Apr. 1 in dispatches from Ulan Bator.

The Mongolian Parliament was said to have abolished the Justice Ministry Apr. 1 and to have dismissed C. Surenzhav, Parliament chairman, Dashin Damba, presidium member, First Deputy Premier L. Tsende & Deputy Premier T. Dugersuren. Damba had been replaced Mar. 30 as CP 2d secretary by Chrmn. Lubsantserengiin Tsende of the Mongolian State Planning Committee. Other leaders ousted at a 4-day CP members B. Dambin, D. Lamzhin & Com. Secy. D. Samdan; Politburo members B. Dambin, D. Lamzhin & H. Surenzhav; Chrmn. A. Dugurzav of the CP Control Commission. [See p. 54F3; Vol. XVIII, 386F2]

Poland. The last trainload of Poles

to return from the USSR under the 1956 Soviet-Polish repatriation agreement crossed into Poland Mar. 31. An estimated 250,000 persons had been repatriated under the accord. [See Vol. XVI, p. 388G3]

Rumania. The Central Statistical Bureau reported Apr. 3 that Rumanian heavy industry production had risen by 12.4% during 1958. Production for the year, listed that day by Bucharest newspapers: pig iron, 737,000 metric tons; steel, 832,000 tons; rolled steel products, 777,000 tons; petroleum, 11,226,000 tons; natural gas, 5,075,000,000 cu. meters; electricity, 6,184,000,000 kwh.; tractors, 7,003 units; combines, 5,901 units; shoes, 24,078,000 pairs; textiles, 273,000,000 sq. meters; radios, 138,642 units. [See p. 103E2]

Somalia. The ruling Somalia Youth League was reported Mar. 10 to have won 79 of 90 Chamber of Deputies seats in general elections ended Mar. 8. [See pp. 66F3-67A1]

The Somalia Govt. appealed Apr. 4 to the UN Children's Fund for emergency food aid for 250,000 mothers & children in famine-stricken areas of northern Somalia on the Gulf of Aden.

Southern Rhodesia. Prime Min. Welensky told the Federal Assembly in Salisbury Apr. 7 that the Federation of Rhodesia & Nyasaland was "multi-racial" and "the Europeans have no intention of being pushed out or massacred." Welensky said he saw no reason why force should not be used to halt the current "tidal wave of African nationalism." [See p. 85F1]

Southern Rhodesian police announced the arrest Mar. 31 of Mrs. Rose Chibambo, leader of the Nyasaland African Congress Women's League. [See p. 93F3]

Jasper Zengeza Savanhu, 41, first African to be appointed to a Central African Federation Govt. post, was sworn in Apr. 1 as parliamentary secretary for racial affairs to the Home Affairs Ministry.

South Africa. Dissident African National Congress members announced the formation Apr. 6 of a new nonwhite political group, the Panafricanist Congress. [See p. 46D3]

Soviet Union. All travel by foreign diplomats & newsmen to points outside the Moscow-Leningrad area was halted temporarily Apr. 1-4, presumably due to military maneuvers & civil defense exercises. The U.S. State Dept. retaliated by banning travel by Soviet officials outside Washington except to New York Apr. 1-8. [See p. 103D3; Vol. XVIII, 303B1]

Alleged Soviet concern about the rapid population growth of neighboring Communist China was discounted by Premier Khruschev in a speech cited Apr. 5 by the N. Y. Times. Khrushchev termed "absurd" suggestions that "the quick growth of population in brotherly People's China" should "frighten us." [See Vol. XVIII, p. 155C1]

The Hamburg newspaper Bildzeitung quoted "East bloc diplomats" for reports Apr. 5 that Premier Khrushchev recently had suffered a fainting spell & had been advised by doctors to lessen his work.

OBITUARIES

Prof. José Maria Barbosa de Magalhaes, 79, Portuguese Forgn. Min. 1922, Justice Min. 1914-15, delegate to League of Nations; Apr. 5 in Lisbon.

Joseph A. Broderick, 77, bd. chrmn. East River Savings Bank (NYC) 1952-57, N.Y. State Supt. of Banks 1928-34 (he was exonerated after being tried for alleged malfeasance in Bank of U.S. failure in early 1930s); Apr. 5 in New York.

Findlay S. Douglas, 84, Scotch-born pres. U.S. Golf Assn. 1929, '30, national amateur champion 1898, U.S. senior champion 1932; Mar. 29 in N.Y.

Ruth Livingston (Mrs. Herbert) Langner, 60, play translator for Theater Guild ("Volpone," "Juarez & Maximilian"); Apr. 3 in New York of cancer.

Sir David Victor Kelly, 67, British ambassador to Russia 1949-51, ex-envoy to Argentina, Switzerland, Turkey; Mar. 27 in Inch, Ireland.

Miguel Lanz Duret, 50, pres. Mexican newspaper El Universal, ex-head Inter-American Press Assn.; Mar. 24 in Mexico City of heart attack.

José de Jesus Nuñez y Dominguez, 64, Mexican ambassador to Chile since 1953, poet, journalist; Mar. 31 in Santiago of cancer.

André Siegfried, 83, French Academy member, political economist, professor, authority on English-speaking countries; Mar. 29 in Paris.

Dr. Merrill Clary Sosman, 69, leader in use of X-ray as diagnostic tool, Harvard U. Medical School prof. emeritus of radiology; Mar. 28 in Boston.

James Garfield Stewart, 78, Ohio Supreme Court Justice since 1947, father of U.S. Supreme Court Justice Potter Stewart, mayor of Cincinnati 1938-47; Apr. 3 in Louisville, Ky.

Gen. Sir Henry Colville Barclay Wemyss, 67, British Army mobilization dir. 1939, head of British Army staff in Washington 1941-42; Apr. 2 in Hampshire, Eng.

MISCELLANOUS

Crash of an Indian airlines DC-3 Mar. 29 near Hailakandi, northeast India, killed all 24 persons aboard.

Strike violence broke out Mar. 31 near Stinking Creek, Ky. with the fatal shooting of non-union coal mine operator Woodrow Smith, 42. UMW member John Henry Warran, 32, was reported Apr. 2 in Barbourville, Ky. to have confessed killing Smith after the latter opened fire on him. Also charged with murder: Bailey Perry, 27, & Fred Gregory, 21. Arrested Apr. 2: UMW field rep. Taylor Maddox, 61, & Arthur Hamlett, 66, both charged with being accessories, and Jesse D. Engel, 32, charged with wilful murder.

Mrs. Elizabeth Duncan was sentenced Apr. 3 in Ventura, Calif. to die in the gas chamber for the murder of her pregnant daughter-in-law, Olga Kupczyk Duncan. On the basis of psychiatric reports, Judge Charles F. Blackstock had ruled Mar. 24 that Mrs. Duncan was sane when she hired 2 ex-convicts to do the killing. [See p. 88C2]

Vito Genovese, 61, was found guilty Apr. 3 by a federal court in New York of conspiracy to violate Federal narcotics laws. (He was alleged to be the head of a multi-million dollar narcotics ring importing heroin from Cuba & Europe.) Vincent L. Gigante, 30, acquitted in 1958 of an attempt to murder racketeer Frank Costello, & 13 other co-defendents with Genovese were convicted after a 3-mo. trial. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 224B3]

Drama Awards. The New York Drama Critics Circle voted the following awards Apr. 7 for best Broadway stage productions the past season: American play—"A Raisin in the Sun," written by Negro playwright Lorraine Hansberry and produced by Philip Rose & David J. Cogan (it was Miss Hansberry's first play and the first by a Negro writer to win the award); musical—"La Plume de Ma Tante," French revue written by Robt. Dhery and produced by David Merrick & Joseph Kipness; foreign play—Maurice Valency's adaptation of "The Visit" by Friedrich Dueremnatt. [See p. 88F3; Vol. XVIII, 388G3, 168D3, 116D1]

Wide World

OSCAR WINNERS. Motion Picture Academy Awards for the best starring film performances in 1958 were given in Hollywood Apr. 6 to actress Susan Haywood for "I Want to Live" and actor David Niven for "Separate Tables." Both are shown above at the award ceremonies with Burl Ives (left), named best supporting actor for his performance in "The Big Country." Wendy Hiller, who was in England, was honored as best supporting actress for "Separate Tables."

"Gigi," MGM's musical version of Collette's novel, was named best picture of 1958, and its director, Vincente Minnelli, was cited for the year's best direction. "Gigi" won 7 other "Oscars," a record total for a single production. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 108B3]